



US005586940A

United States Patent [19][11] **Patent Number:** **5,586,940****Dosch et al.**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 24, 1996**[54] **GOLF PRACTICE APPARATUS**[76] Inventors: **Thomas J. Dosch**, 83 Briarhill Rd., Orchard Park, N.Y. 14127; **Joseph Dosch**, 325 Owasco St., Auburn, N.Y. 130214,971,049 11/1990 Rotariu et al. 128/204.21
5,056,790 10/1991 Russell 273/184 B
5,472,205 12/1995 Bouton 473/222*Primary Examiner*—Jessica Harrison*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear, LLP[21] Appl. No.: **339,597**[22] Filed: **Nov. 14, 1994**[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **A63B 69/36**[52] U.S. Cl. **473/140; 473/147; 473/225**

[58] Field of Search 473/139, 140, 473/141, 143, 146, 147, 222, 225; 330/85

[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

2,715,338	8/1955	Simjian	473/141
2,737,393	3/1956	Simjian	473/141
3,324,726	6/1967	Turczynski	73/379
3,815,922	6/1974	Brainard	273/184 B
4,136,387	1/1979	Sullivan et al.	473/222
4,254,956	3/1981	Rusnak	473/225
4,342,456	8/1982	Miyamae	473/222
4,824,107	4/1989	French	273/1 GC
4,830,377	5/1989	Kobayashi	273/186 A
4,848,769	7/1989	Bell et al.	273/184 B
4,883,271	11/1989	French	273/1 GC
4,940,236	7/1990	Allen	273/183 D

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Golf practice apparatus utilizing a tethered golf ball wherein the kinetic energy is dissipated when the ball is struck. Initial velocity vectors in the x, y, and z coordinates are derived by time integrating the respective forces over the period of time during which the kinetic energy is dissipated. From these derived velocity vectors is computed what the trajectory of the golf ball would have been if it had been untethered. Alternatively, two of the initial velocity vectors may be derived as described above and the third obtained mathematically after first deriving total initial velocity. Golf ball spin about a vertical axis may be obtained for correction to the trajectory by means of a reflective strip on the ground facing surface of the golf club head and two or more sensors for detecting the reflections from opposite ends of the strip. A circuit for time integration of the force components includes a negative feedback integrator including a feedback circuit which is open during a time when force component signals are being received thereby effecting cancellation of effects of offsets inherent in strain gages and amplifiers.

15 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets